



Making  
Cities  
Work

# NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

(2000)

Largest City: Kathmandu

755,000

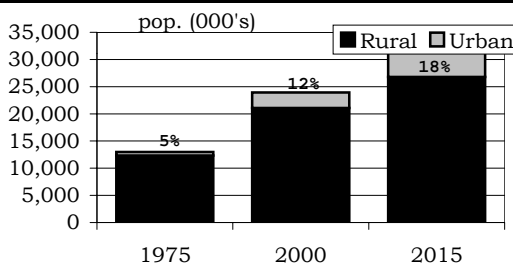
2000 Population	23.9 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	2.4%
GDP (2000)	\$33.7 billion
GDP per capita	\$1,410
GDP growth	3.7%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$220
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	9.9 million



## Urban Profile

### Urban Population

2,844,000  
lived in  
urban areas  
in 2000.



Annual Growth  
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 4.9%  
Rural 1.6%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.99 m	0
2.5 - 4.99 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

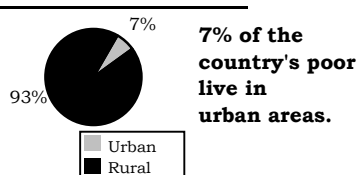
### Urban Migration Trends

Two modes of migration exist in Nepal: lifetime migration and circular migration. By 1981, 8.5% of the population migrated from the highlands and mountain regions into the Tarai region, or lowlands, in search of farmland. Circular migration, seasonal workers moving in search of employment, comprise most of the 32% absentee population. These workers move to wage labor sites during the slow periods of agricultural activity.

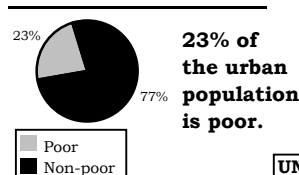
### Urban Poverty

654,120  
urban dwellers  
were below the  
poverty level.

#### POVERTY IN NEPAL



#### URBAN POVERTY



#### Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)  
Nation ('95-96) 5.9

### Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (2000)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	41%	94%
Industrial	22%	0%
Services	37%	6%

UNEMPLOYMENT	
National	1.8%
Kathmandu	35.6%

#### UNEMPLOYMENT.

Labor market conditions, characterized in 1999/2000 by a 47% underemployment rate and a 7% urban unemployment rate, likely deteriorated somewhat in 2001, given the slowing pace of urban expansion and the rapid enlargement of the labor force.

### Decentralization

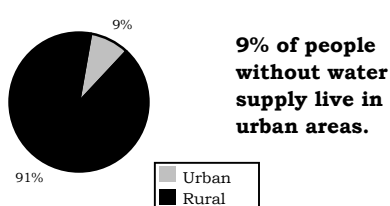
Sample Urban Area: Butwal

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

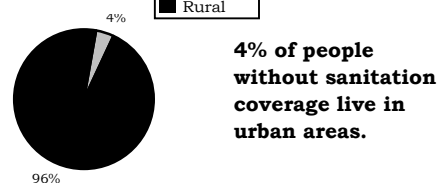
Able to set <b>all</b> of local tax levels	Able to choose <b>all</b> contractors for projects
Able to set <b>all</b> of user charges	Funds transfer <b>is not</b> known in advance
Able to borrow <b>none</b> of funds	Central government <b>can</b> remove local govt. officials

### Infrastructure & Basic Services

426,600  
urban dwellers  
lack water supply.



711,000  
urban dwellers  
lack sanitation  
coverage.



### Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	156.8	*	165.3	139.2
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	20.2%	*	19.8%	16.1%

### Crime

Kidnapping, hijacking, drug trafficking have become more serious crimes to tackle with. The reasons given for the increase in crime include unemployment, economic backwardness, over population, illiteracy and inadequate equipment of the police force. The increase in crime both national and transnational is generally regarded as the result of an interplay between socio-economic changes. There are less crime problems in rural areas whereas in the urban area the crime problem is quite high.